

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE
CALIFORNIA STATE
WAR COUNCIL

News

about
COMMUNITY WAR ACTIVITIES

Vol. 1, No. 3

Sacramento, California

April 15, 1944

EMMONS: "Effective, reasonable civilian defense" a prime necessity, says Commanding General

Organized protection of the civilian population of California against the hazards of war is more of a military necessity than ever.

That is the gist of the report Lt. General Delos C. Emmons, Commanding General, Western Defense Command, made to Governor Earl Warren on April 1st. It was written on the basis of exhaustive findings by

a military committee which toured the State last month to find out just what the civilian defense situation is in California communities.

After outlining the military and other disasters which might still confront us here, the General laid down nine requirements which must be met by the cities and counties of this State if they are to consider themselves prepared. He put the burden of responsibility for meeting these standards squarely on the shoulders of "regularly constituted authority."

Under the existing military situation in the Pacific, General Emmons declared in his letter to the Governor, attack may come in the form of sabotage of vital industries, communications and public utilities; submarine attacks by shelling of vital coastal installations; limited air attack of the Pacific Coast by carrier-based planes, with vital production and congested areas the probable targets; nuisance bombing and incendiary attacks by submarine-based planes on forested and congested areas, and commando raids by landing parties in vital areas. Perhaps even more dangerous to the war effort than these attacks would be fire in congested areas or forest and brush fires, earthquake, flood, explosions or domestic disturbances, the report added.

Aggravating these dangers, General Emmons advised, is the substantial population increase in Cali-

An Editorial

California's war is far from over.

General Emmons has spoken. What he has to say is grim and thought-provoking. It promises lots of hard work and heavy responsibility. At the same time, it must come as a welcome weapon in the hands of the leaders of city and county civilian defense in this State. It is no secret that the battle in recent months has been not so much with the enemy himself as with the mistaken prophets of early peace who wanted nothing more than to throw away our defenses and to go back to the snug selfish pursuits of "normalcy."

There could hardly be a better counter-argument against these armchair strategists than the word of Delos C. Emmons, the military commander of the Army's whole Western flank. It's the General's opinion that pretty soon things are liable to boil over in these parts. What's more, the disaster is likely to be worse in some respects than even the large scale air attack we feared earlier in the war. For one thing, right now there's hardly an inch of California that isn't vulnerable to some kind of crippling catastrophe. The Army isn't rating places "1," "2," or "3" in importance any more. Every community is important in this all out war and anyone in charge locally who lets his town be caught unprepared might well be held to an accounting by that town, to say nothing of his own conscience.

The military report has another great virtue which ought to recommend it to people who are tired of waiting for some distant Great White Father to tell them when and how every time they so much as want to cross the street. The Western Defense Command is leaving it up to the local leaders to decide how much civilian protection organization they'll have. Probably, in working out the details, the local councils will run into other policy questions which may need to be cleared up by the State War Council. These questions the State welcomes. In fact, it hopes they'll come soon, so that it can act fast, and send help fast. The Army, however, is in the best position to evaluate the hazards, and it has done so. But the Army knows that only the mayor, the police chief, the fire chief knows his town inside out—and it's the mayor and the chief, what's more, who'll have to face the music if anything goes amiss.

That's as it should be. It's the American way. Who wants any other way?

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VOL. 1 APRIL 15, 1944 No. 3

Issued monthly by the office of State Director of Civilian Defense with news about community war activities in California.

CALIFORNIA STATE WAR COUNCIL

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AS IT HAPPENS In the Communities

A neat demonstration of what women can do when they set their minds to it is provided by Ruth E. Hetzler, executive secretary of the Citizens Service Corps, Kern County Defense Council. Bakersfield block leaders volunteered, 500 strong, to do the house-to-house canvass for the annual Red Cross Roll Call. A quota of \$4,500 was assigned them. In three days they reached it. By the end of the drive \$12,000 had been turned in. They were the first organization in the county to reach quota, the only group to double its quota. South Pasadena block leaders also went over the top in the same drive.

DENT

Judging by Brawley, where the first community canning center in

the State opened for business recently, the food problem in California is due to be pretty well dent-ed. In nine meetings, with 54 women registered, over 5,000 cans of Victory garden produce came out of the retort and went into the family cupboard.

GREASE

February household grease production from southern California housewives reached a new all-time high with total collections of 806,626 pounds, or 121 per cent of the quota.

VOTE

Ventura soldiers will vote, if Ventura civilian defense has anything to say about it. The County Volunteer Office is busy mailing absentee ballots and affidavits of registration to all Ventura men and women in the armed forces whose addresses are known.

FACTS

Not satisfied to rest on its laurels, the Arroyo Viejo Community Council of Oakland (see CSWC News, March 15th, page 3) has just completed another fact-finding expedition into its youth situation. A March 6th report, 19 close-packed mimeographed pages, summarizes the current situation and makes recommendations for next steps to be taken to curb delinquency. It's a good summary of what's already been done, too.

CHILDREN

The father draft, and an increased understanding of what child care centers are all about, are two of the reasons for a recent sharp increase in the enrollment in Los Angeles County Nursery Center Units and Extended Day Care

(Continued on page 7)

"EFFECTIVE, REASONABLE
CIVILIAN DEFENSE
MUST BE MAINTAINED—"
LIEUT. GEN.
EMMONS



Keeping Our Guard Up by Rodger

(This drawing by courtesy of the San Francisco News)

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SAN FRANCISCO

City maps protection shake-up in line with Gen. Emmons' advice

It was December 8, 1941. The place, San Francisco. Night had just fallen. Appetizing dinner odors came from the kitchen. In the living room the children were listening to their favorite radio play. Then, all at once, the radio went dead. The familiar street lights went out. As if from nowhere, soldiers appeared on the street. They ordered automobiles to halt and extinguish their headlights. All the while, sirens shrieked their blood chilling message. San Franciscans, filled with the fear of the unknown, looked up at the unfriendly sky and waited—and waited—and waited.

The next day they went down and registered for civilian defense.

Everyone was registered for civilian defense in those days. If you weren't a warden, or an auxiliary policeman or fireman, or at least a control center operator, you felt shamed, unpatriotic, derelict in your duty to a family and city that was due at any time to be bombed by wave after wave of enemy planes. The picture of Britain was fresh in everyone's mind.

New Picture

Gradually the picture changed. Everyone knew that wave after wave of enemy planes weren't coming to San Francisco. The thousands who had been registered as wardens and auxiliaries and volunteers were still registered but some had moved away, and many had lost interest, and many others were wondering just what, if anything, they were expected to do.

Then came General Emmons' report (see page 1) and the picture is clear again.

No, 1,800 incidents an hour are no longer expected, even in vitally important San Francisco. But a hit and run attack by 30 to 60 planes based on a couple of carriers—yes! Fire, earthquake, sabotage, yes!

Here's what San Francisco proposes to do about it.

Civilian Defense Director John D. McKown has been readying his plan for weeks, shrewdly anticipating the findings of the military investigators. As soon as the green light is flashed by the Mayor and the City War Council, San Francisco will proceed full steam to consolidate its civilian protection organization, throw away the dead wood, get rid of the unnecessary equipment, pare its volunteer organization to a highly-trained, compact minimum, and centralize all controls so that any kind of incident will pull every necessary city employee and volunteer auxiliary to his feet within seconds.

The first move will be to send a letter and a questionnaire—first class mail—to every man, woman and kid on civilian defense rolls. The letter will tell them frankly what the situation is, as outlined by the military. We need you, the letter will say in effect, not all of you, but those of you who are willing to stay on the job, take constant retraining, and take orders in time of crisis. Then, the questionnaire will ask—are you still interested?

Early in the war, San Francisco had five wardens to every block, a total of 20,000 men and women. The new plan will cut down the numbers and funnel this valuable manpower reserve into other volunteer services where there are pressing jobs still to be done. The remaining warden service will be a strong nucleus, the interest of every member checked and double checked.

Earlier in the war, 3,000 were enrolled in the medical auxiliary service. Now less than half that number are to be used, but each one will have a vocational connection with hospitals or medical work and will consider his volunteer post almost an extension of his regular job.

Earlier in the war, San Francisco had 5,000 auxiliary firemen—partially trained. The new goal is 2,600—trained within an inch of their lives.

Increases, Too

McKown isn't cutting down every service. He knows undermanning as well as overmanning when he sees it. San Francisco has about 1,000 well trained auxiliary policemen right now. By the time reorganization is over, there will be 1,500, and they will be better trained than ever before.

The city isn't afraid to re-evaluate equipment, either, if it isn't needed. OCD gave San Francisco some pumpers that aren't suitable. Since the city had already bought considerable equipment of its own, McKown is giving the Federal pumpers back to the government.

Training is a cardinal principle of the new San Francisco protection organization. At least once a month every man and woman who professes to be part of the volunteer set-up is going to drill or be called upon in some manner to participate in the city's preparedness for come-what-may. Besides learning his own job, the volunteer will be taught as much as possible about civilian defense organization as a whole, so that he may understand his place in the system and be able to function more intelligently.

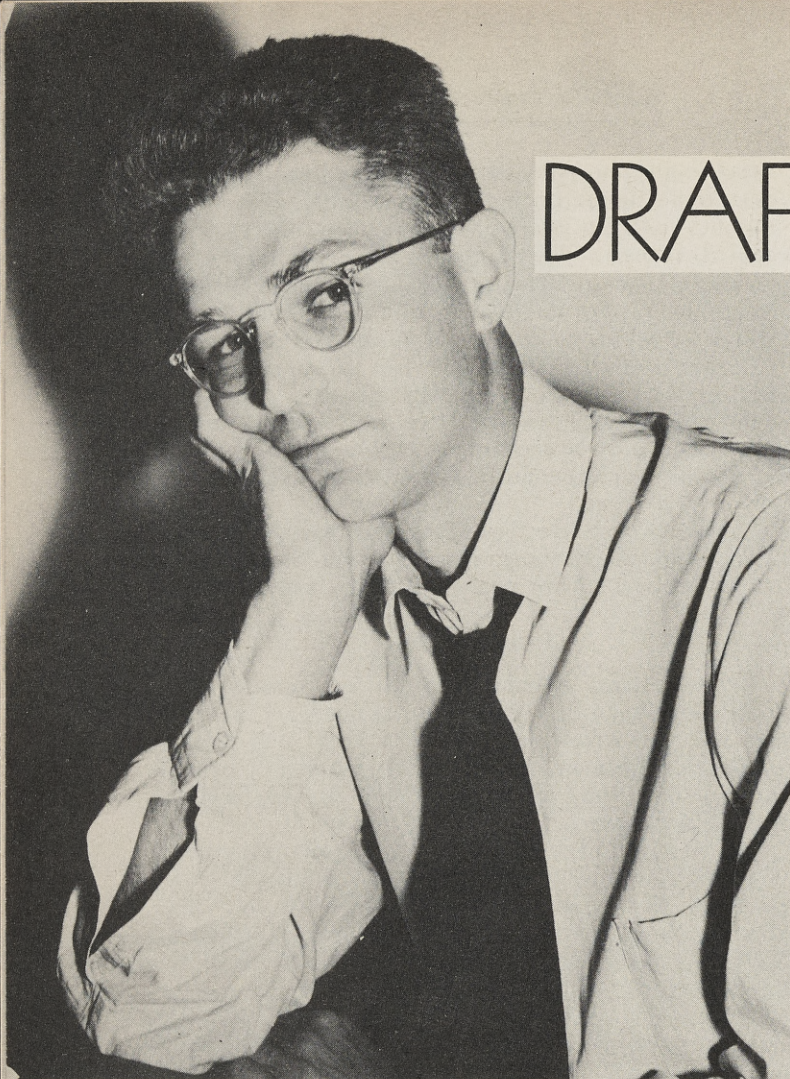
Playing Safe

Dispersal is another tenet in the San Francisco rule book. The city has learned a lesson from London's bitter experience, when expensive fire-fighting equipment, massed in target areas, was blown to smithereens before a wheel could be turned or a hose put into play.

Mobility is the corollary of dispersal for San Francisco. Every member of the protection organization, and every piece of equipment, will have a specific, pre-assigned job, and a specific, pre-assigned plan for "covering in" to a location when the alarm comes.

San Francisco is one city which believes its emergency communications net is the best that money or human ingenuity can provide for coping with disaster. The city has tried it out time and again. A test involving 600 incidents in a hour and 10 minutes showed an average elapsed time of 1 minute 45 seconds from incident report to rolling equipment. That's only the average. The best is even better than that.

Yes, San Francisco remembers the days after Pearl Harbor, the fear of the hostile, unknown sky. The sky may still open up, but this time the city has a pretty good idea of exactly how much may come from it. San Francisco intends to be ready.



DRAFTED! **Army and Navy ask city, county d for advising armed forcee inductee**

What about the white house with the green trim?
Can she afford to keep it any more?

How about the new bedroom furniture they bought
on time and the \$200 he owes from the time the little
girl was so sick?

And, say, how about his business? Who's going to
take that over? Or will he have to close it and every-
one in town have to drive 20 miles to find a store as
good?

You're worried? Well, how do you think he feels?
He's worried sick!

Worry, fear, uncertainty—
the Army and the Navy have
been studying them ever since
the war began. Worry, they
found, makes a man a poor
soldier, a soldier without the
heart to fight or the mind to
learn how to fight. Manpower
is the most precious resource
the armed forces have, and
fear and uncertainty on the
part of those chosen by se-
lective service are wasting
manpower and hurting the
war effort.

This is the reason for a new
"Introduction to the Armed
Forces" program which the
Army and Navy are asking
the State War Council,
through the local defense
councils, to take over. All
they ask is that the commu-
nity step in and provide the
means for answering that
young fellow's questions be-
fore he leaves for the induc-
tion center. The worry, fear
and uncertainty will disap-
pear like magic if he knows
he has left his family well pro-
vided for, if he has some idea
of what is going to happen to
him personally after he gets
into the Army, if, above all, he
knows what he is fighting for.

The community itself will profit from such a pro-
gram, say the Army and Navy, for competent advice
may somehow help that young man to turn over his
business to someone else and keep it going for the
benefit of everybody. Competent advice may also
keep that little family from becoming a drain on the
town.

The program, which is beginning at once in several
parts of California where the father draft is the most
pressing (more than 30 other States in the Union have
already embarked on the project), involves a com-
bination of periodic informational meetings and ad-
visory service sponsored by a special committee of

If he's worrying . . .

You know him well. He's the nice young fellow
who lives up the street in that white house with the
green trim. Got a fine looking place, he has, more
than half paid for. Hard working lad, too. Built
that little business of his up from a shoestring to
where half the people in town wouldn't think of buy-
ing anywhere else—not that there is another good
store to trade in, ever since his chief competitor closed
up and took a commission in the Coast Guard.

Of course, who wouldn't work hard, with such a
lovely family to do for? He married young, but she's
a fine girl and there are two youngsters and another
one coming, they say. Keeping a family like that
takes a bit of doing. Wouldn't be surprised if they
hadn't saved much—but then, young Americans never
did save much. They want a lot out of life while
they're young enough to enjoy it. Later on, after the
kids are through school, they begin saving, but
now—

That young man I'm telling you about. Yesterday
he got his notice from the draft board. Report for
physical, it said. Report Monday. There's not a thing
wrong with that young fellow. He'll pass that physi-
cal. Then what?

Twenty-one days is what he'll have. Twenty-one
days at least, and maybe a little more. And then he'll
be in the Army or the Navy. What about that little
family of his? How'll they pay for her confinement
and all the things that new baby is going to need?



. . . about them, will

County defense councils to take over program Inductee morale at stake, army survey shows

the city or county defense council. The idea is for the committee to get together panels of experts who will meet with the new selectees sometime during that period between their passed physical and the end of the minimum 21-day waiting period. The experts would include, say, representatives of the local Army, Navy or Marine encampments, to describe what happens to an inductee; a lawyer, to tell the men what are their legal rights to re-employment after the war, as regards debts, insurance, the business, the house;

a Red Cross home service worker, to explain the facilities available to a service wife; a teacher, to tell what the war is about and why we're fighting it; a representative of the local veterans' organizations, perhaps the local veterans' service officer; a banker—in short, anyone who can tell a man just what will happen to him in the transition from civil to military life.

Besides the meetings—timed, suggests the Army, to come at least twice a month or maybe more, depending on the frequency of local draft calls—the sponsors recommend establishment of an advisory service, staffed by volunteer authorities on the various kinds of problems that may beset a young man about to go into the armed forces. Then he may get advice on those questions which are personal to him alone, and about which he could not ask in public meeting—but which are still crucial to his peace of mind. Some communities with few draftees may not require meetings at all, but only a personalized counseling service.

In some respects such a counselling service could take an enormous burden off the already bowed shoulders of local draft boards which are already meeting into the wee hours to consider "problem cases," whose questions could be answered by the special counsellors.

The Introduction to the Armed Forces program is sponsored jointly by the War Department, Selective Service, the Navy Department, the Office of Civilian Defense and the State War Council, and all promise the local defense councils full cooperation in setting up their local programs. The draft boards have agreed to mail notices of local panel meetings along with the Certificate of Physical Fitness which goes to

every man who passes his physical. State Selective Service headquarters will furnish the State War Council with information on the number and the timing of each draft call. The State body in turn will give local councils full information so that meetings may be scheduled accordingly. A pamphlet, "Introduction to the Armed Forces," has been put out by the Office of Civilian Defense covering most of the subject matter to which pre-induction meetings should be devoted, listing available films and other material which could be useful to such a program and making other suggestions. And the State War Council has promised General McCoach of the Ninth Service Command, who requested the State to assume responsibility for the program, that it will give the local defense councils all the help and advice they want, when and if they want it.

Army, Navy and Marine installations all over the State of California have already been officially advised of the pre-induction training project. They have been told that cooperation with local committees offering panel discussions and advisory service is entirely in order. This will help the committee get panel members who have first hand information on the fate that confronts the new recruit.

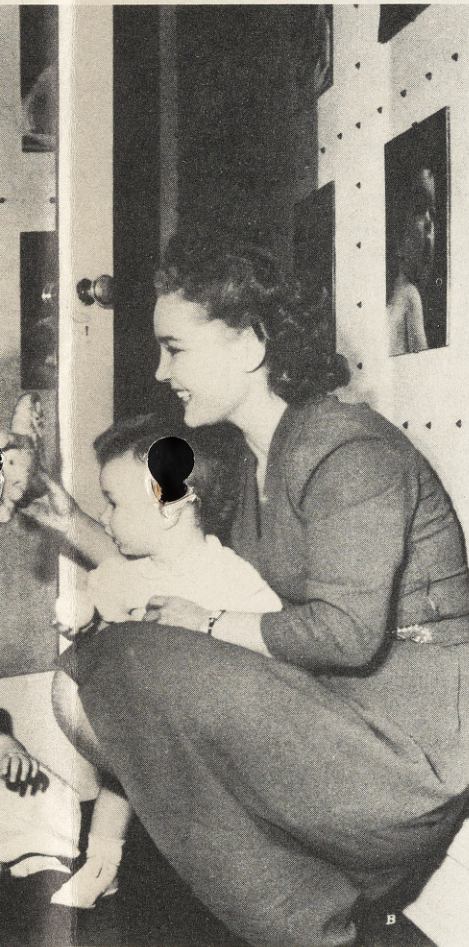
The 30 other states which have already begun the Introduction to the Armed Forces program report enthusiastic response on the part of the young men who got the benefit of the panel discussion and the advisory service. The boys asked so many questions at one group meeting that an irate janitor who wanted to go home tried to turn out the lights.

"Sometimes it's the little things, that wouldn't trouble you and me at all, that cause these men the most worry," one community draft aid leader commented. "One man couldn't sleep nights because he couldn't figure out what to do with his automobile.

He got that problem solved for him in a few minutes. Another man had a restaurant business that he didn't know how to dispose of. It happened that a man from the same draft board was just getting his discharge—he was a former cafe owner looking around for a way of re-entering civilian life. The two were introduced—and arranged the deal themselves."

The Army and Navy are urging quick action on the pre-induction courses, because the heavy father draft is expected right now and on until mid-summer. Notwithstanding the current emphasis on those under 26—the need is still urgent. Besides, remember that young man with the house, the family, the little business? He can't wait. He needs help right now!

... good soldier?



out them, will he be a

EMMONS

Protection report

(Continued from page 1)

fornia, plus the loss of many regular trained members of local police and fire departments, and the expansion of industrial activity with consequent fire, housing and law enforcement hazards.

The report to the Governor stressed that "It is immaterial whether or not the destruction of a community or of a vital installation is caused by enemy action or from a natural cause, the result is substantially the same. Such destruction during periods of war ceases to be a local problem but directly affects the national war effort." Indeed, the possible nonmilitary hazards "may result in even greater damage and loss of life and property to the community than may result from possible enemy action."

Virtually swept away by this new Western Defense Command determination was the distinction made in September, 1943, between the importance of "1," "2" and "3" target areas. Apparently there is not a section of California that is not now considered of prime importance, either as production area, (industrial or agricultural), a "bed-room" for a production area, or by sheer proximity to a military area.

Besides guarding against the dangers already listed, the cities and counties in the Western Air Defense Zone still must be prepared to "effect a reasonable blackout" within five minutes, the report said.

Responsibility for guarding against war hazards and for blacking out when the order is given lies with all the agencies of government, heading up whatever auxiliary and volunteer organizations are necessary, according to General Emmons. Responsibility is not limited to passive defense against air attack but includes the handling of all types of disaster. Hence the General recommends that an "effective, reasonable civilian defense organization" meet nine standards which he details in his letter to the Governor. The exact extent of the organization in each respect is left to the judgment of local authorities, who alone are familiar with local conditions. The nine essen-

tials of good local civilian defense include:

1. "A well-trained fire service, augmented by an adequate number of auxiliary firemen and auxiliary equipment." Location, prevailing winds, type of structures and building construction, water supply, size of the regular fire department, nature of the existing communications net, probability of earthquakes, degree of housing congestion, nature of local industry—these are some of the factors which will influence the community in deciding just how many auxiliaries are required.
2. "Maintain an efficient auxiliary police organization properly trained and disciplined to function during emergencies." Local conditions affecting the size and nature of this organization include the nature of the community's war-time population, the degree of congestion, the adequacy of the regular police department communications

system, and the city's vulnerability to fire.

3. "Be a party to a reasonable and effective mutual aid agreement for fire, police, public works and emergency medical assistance in the event of disaster." Such agreements are already in effect throughout the State, by unanimous concurrence in the need for each community to help its neighbor no matter what disaster strikes.

4. "A reasonable emergency medical organization." How many doctors and hospitals are there now in the community? The answer to this question, plus the local housing, industrial and fire situation, and whether or not the area is subject to epidemics, will determine the extent of such an emergency medical organization.

5. "A reasonable public works and utility organization to prevent unnecessary delays and interruptions in public works and public utilities." Most communities would

DEFINITIONS

Civilian Defense: "All activities of persons and agencies, public and private, other than the activities of the armed forces, to assist in the successful prosecution of the war, to limit the effects of enemy action and to protect life and property." (California War Powers Act, 1943.)

Civilian Protection: "That part of civilian defense activities which has for its purpose the limitation of the effects of enemy action and the protection of life and property." (California War Powers Act, 1943.)

Civilian Defense (as used in General Emmons' letter) deals only with civilian protection and is construed to include all those measures taken by civilian agencies for the protection of life and property and to effect a reasonable blackout when required.

Vital industries, vital installations, vital communities, coastal communities: California, by its geographical position, is a major State in the production of material for war and agricultural production of food as a weapon of war. Its geographical position in relation to the war in the Pacific requires that all the areas known as the Western Air Defense Zone be considered vital and, therefore, must comply with the minimum standards for civilian protection as set forth in the letter.

Western Air Defense Zone: That area which is subject to notice and receipt of the red air raid warning. Each city or county knows whether or not it is part of the Air Raid Warning network.

Regularly constituted authority or legally constituted authority: Those officers and departments of city or county or State Government charged under State or local laws with the responsibility for the protection of life and property under normal or ordinary conditions.

HOW IT'S DONE

On page three is the story of how one California community—San Francisco—plans to re-do its civilian protection organization in order to meet exactly the new military requirements. Watch for Los Angeles' plan in the next issue of the CSWC News. What are your own plans for civilian protection? Send them in. The News—and its readers—would like to know.

depend here upon the regular trained employees of the local utility organizations and upon civil servants already trained to do the work.

6. "Such reasonable State organizations as may be deemed necessary, such as auxiliary highway patrols, should be encouraged. It may be possible to place such organizations on a stand-by basis available for use in the event of emergency." Because mass evacuation is now improbable, the report envisions using such organizations for helping control traffic and civilian movement in smaller relocations of population which might come in case of local disaster.

7. "Maintain a control or coordinating center prepared to coordinate the efforts of the various regular and voluntary services." Here, again, it is up to the locality to decide whether it needs a special control center to funnel all disaster communications or whether it will use the regular police and fire communications nets supplemented by additional trunks or even whether it will use the regular systems as is. The test is efficiency, says the General. He points out that the control centers set up earlier in the war "were installed to operate under large scale and repeated air attack" and that now enemy capability points to a "possible lessened number of incidents resulting from air attack."

8. "A limited gas training program should be maintained with particular emphasis on self aid. Such a program should include a reasonable gas reconnaissance organization and reasonable gas decontamination facilities both for personnel and areas." Emphasis is no longer placed on special gas decontamination centers, although local hospitals are expected to be

AS IT HAPPENS

In the Communities

(Continued from page 2)

Units. There are 85 of the former now, with 3,179 enrolled, and 85 of the latter, with 2,362 youngsters.

QUESTIONS

Service men and women in Long Beach can find out just about anything, all the way from "How does my new uniform look on me?" to "Where can I find a place to sleep?" at the Service People's Information Center. The City Defense Council, the American Women's Voluntary Services and the City Recreation Department have entered on a partnership in sponsoring the booth, which stays open 24 hours a day, manned by women volunteers during daylight shifts, by men volunteers in the evening, and by a paid worker all night long.



. . . they can find out just about anything

equipped to handle gas cases, and a well-trained local group is expected to be able to handle the decontamination of affected areas of the city. But for the civilian who comes in contact with gas, the privately applied soap and water method is now approved.

9. "Maintain a sufficient civilian defense organization to effect a reasonable blackout." This, according to the report, is "existing War Department policy." General Emmons takes pains to explain that in the first five minutes only a "reasonable" blackout is required, including the dousing of all lights which make light patterns, lights at vital targets and lights which reflect in bodies of water. The report discourages the destruction of

(Continued on page 8)

EARTHY

"Down-to-earth" instruction, puns an Oakland Public School circular, is being given to Victory Gardeners in evening classes which began a once-a-week schedule the week of March 6th. The free two-hour classes include a clinic period during which the amateur gardener may discuss his problems with the instructor.

CHAIRMAN

San Bernardino County is mourning the recent death of County Civilian Defense Director C. E. (Gene) Grier. Six months before Pearl Harbor, Director Grier, who was also chairman of the county board of supervisors, had the council organized and actively functioning. Howard L. Way, formerly vice chairman, has been elected to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Grier's passing.

SORRY!

Many California communities, conspicuously successful in the Fourth War Loan because of the sweat of countless civilian defense volunteer brows, went unmentioned in the March 15th CSWC News article on the bond drive. This happened partly because press time came before some of the facts and figures came. Another reason for the omissions was sheer lack of space. Truly inexcusable, however, was our failure to mention Marin County which, like Abou ben Adhem, should have led all the rest because it was the first county in the State to go over the top. Our apology to Mr. Bordanaro, Marin County Coordinator, and to everyone else who was slighted.

PLEASE --

Is your copy of the CSWC News going to the right person at the wrong address—or to the wrong person at the right address?

Is your community getting enough copies? Is there anyone else to whom you'd like us to send this magazine? Please help us keep our mailing list correct.

Protection report

(Continued from page 7)

property to effect a blackout but insists that the law still requires that all lights be put out when a blackout is ordered. The General ruled that "It may be determined by those locally in charge that a reasonable blackout may be secured by the use of an air raid warden service placed on a stand-by basis to respond to their posts of duty upon receipt of the red air raid warning, prepared to prevent hysteria and to prevent property damage." A survey made by local wardens to find out just how many lights or signs are unattended might be the basis of local determination of the size of the warden service required.

Governor Warren, in commenting on the military report, said he believed that California now has a protection organization equal to that outlined by General Emmons.

"I am satisfied," said the Governor, "that these recommendations will support the cities and counties of this State to maintain an adequate civilian protection standard, although it is now clear we have been correct in assuming that in some respects it is no longer necessary to maintain the same organizational level as was required immediately after Pearl Harbor."

Both the Governor and State War Council leaders expressed complete agreement with the military letter which the Governor said "is completely in keeping with existing War Council policy." The Governor asked city and county defense councils to communicate with the War Council staff in case problems arise locally in meeting the standards laid down in the Emmons report.

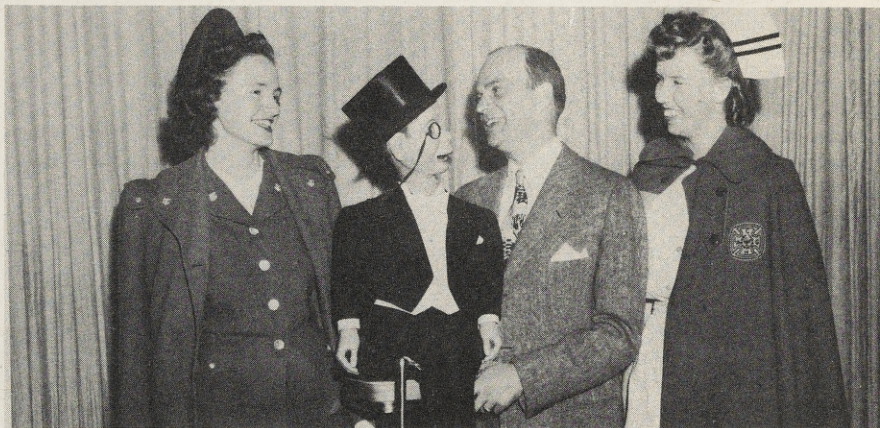
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War Council urges girls to study nursing because of critical shortage in California



Even Charlie helps recruit nurses

It's the nurse who makes a hospital more than just a row of beds. It's the nurse who makes the sick-room more than just a place where an ill mother, a sick child, languishes in uneasy pain. It's the nurse who puts soldiers and sailors back on their feet so that they may live to come back to their families.

In California right now there is a crucial shortage of nurses.

One vitally needed hospital, newly built, is closed at this moment because of a lack of nurses.

In other hospitals in this State, 973 nursing jobs are vacant, because there are no women to fill them. Over 100 public health positions are unfilled. And the State has failed again to meet the quota of nurses which it should supply to the armed forces.

These facts are behind the California-wide drive, led by the State War Council and sparked by local defense councils, to recruit hundreds of girls to go into training for what has been called the noblest profession open to women. Heading up the Citizens' Committee for Re-

cruitment of Student Nurses, appointed by Governor Earl Warren, is Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur. Focus of the drive is the office of State Nurse Deputy Mary Elizabeth Schmidt, at 659 Phelan Building, San Francisco, headquarters of the Emergency Medical Service of the California State War Council. Mrs. Schmidt directs the flow of information to girls who want to know how they can go into nursing, where are the schools, and what are the requirements for admission.

Another office has been opened in Los Angeles. From each headquarters travel nurse educators who give girls all over the State the information they must have if they are to fill up the depleted ranks of registered nurses. Through the two offices, too, applicants are given assignments to whichever nursing school best suits their capabilities and ambitions.

Each California community has been asked to do only two things: to help make known the need for student nurses; to direct inquiries to Mrs. Schmidt's office.